NOVEMBER 13

A Damaging Exposure. We call attention to an abstruct of the report of the Congressional Committee appointed to in vestigate charges of mal administration in the milimry departments of the Government. The investigation in the Department of the West, by a committee, the majority of whom were the original and fast friends of FREMONT, make an exposure most damaging to the military and moral character of the Philadelphia Republican Convention candidate for the Presidency. Gen. FREMONT may survive this impeachment of his friends, but he can only do it by successfully setting up for himself as the Dictator of the Southwest. If he fails in that we can only add "Alas! how have the mighty fallen!"

An Offset.

Our esteemed Republican cotemporary, the Indianapolis Journal, charges that the Administration is a slow coach, and always behind time. In other words, it intimates that LINCOLN & Co. are great in following, but powerful weak in originating. The Southern Confederates have sent Supera and Mason to Europe to look after their interests. The Administration, acting upon this suggestion of the rebels, has sent Archbishop HUGHES and THURLOW WEED to watch SLIDELL and Mason and try to checkmate them. With the Journal, we agree in expressing our profound admiration of the extraordinary zeal, energy and sagacity of the Administration. Thus far it has been a day after the fair in its management of the war, and the same policy seems likely to prevail in the future.

Fremont Superseded. The order for the displacement of General FREMONT has finally been delivered and he no longer commands the Army of the West. There was some excitement among the troops upon the publication of the order, but we predict it will soon subside and that JOHN CHARLES FREMONT will not long be an object of public attention. He has signally failed to sustain the expectations of his friends in either the qualities of a soldier or a statesman when an appointment was given him for their development. Upon retiring from his command, with the affectation which has characterized him, be issues a farewell address to the army, in which he expresses the hope that he will be permitted to remain as he is, or, in other words, that the soldiers of the republic will not force him to play the part of a Dictator. FRE-MONT is both visionary and ambitious and we have no doubt he would become an usurper if he thought there was a reasonable prospect of suc cess. But he will find no response to such ambitious schemes. He may attempt to excite the sympathy of the ultra Republicans as having been persecuted for representing their opinions and their policy in the prosecution of the war, but we think he does not possess the material out of which a hero or a great leader can be manufactured. He will soon pass away as a nine days' wonder, and will only be remembered as a man who had excited "great expectations" but sadly failed in fulfilling them, although he had a rare opportunity to make reputation if it could have been thrust upon him. The telegraph states that General Pope has been placed in command of the army temporarily until the arrival of General HUNTER at Springfield

Slavery and the Rebellion. Slavery is the cause of the rebellion, and therefore slavery must be exterminated before we can have peace and Union.

Such is the language, says the Ohio States man, we daily hear repeated orally and in print. But is it true that slavery is the cause of the rebellion? On this point there is a difference of opinion-some alleging one thing, and some and other as the cause. This we may safely affirmthat slavery is not the sole cause.

But granting that slavery is the cause of the rebellion, it does not therefore follow that it would be, at the present time, wise, safe, just or expedient to attempt its annihilation.

We have a neighbor, an intelligent and loyal man, and there are thousands like him in the United States, who conscientiously believes that infidelity, or a disbelief in, and non-profession of Christianity, is the sole primal cause of the present civil war.

Our friend takes a paper published somewhere in the East, which is an able and clear exponent of his views. It argues, and we can not but admit with great force and plausibility, that we can not have peace, harmony and prosperity until the Government and people become thorough-

As a necessary and legitimate inference from the forgoing position, the journal in question insists that the nation ought immediately to repent in sackcloth and ashes, and return to the good old Puritan times of pious New England, by permitting none but members of orthodox churches to vote or hold office, and banishing or imprisoning, and in cases obstinacy, hanging infidels and heterodox professors-many of the latter being, in the judgment of our evangelical editor, "worse

Such a reform, as he calls it, is in the view of our otherwise humane, clear headed and clearsighted neighbor, the only remedy for effectually ending this rebellion, and preventing the recurrence of another such an outbreak against the

It would be at this day a wanton waste of time to enter into an argument to expose the fallacy of such views Almost every reader will pronounce them absurd at the first glance. It may be true that the infidelity and anti-Christian practises are the cause of our National troubles; but these are not to be removed by attempting their extermination through the disfranchisement and imprisonment of citizens, and lighting anew the extinct fires of religious per-

Just so it may be abstractly true that slavery is the cause, or one of the causes, of the great rebellion; but it is as much a constitutional right in certain States to hold slaves, as it is to hold particular religious or sceptical opinions. The attempt to deprive men of either right, is as much an infringement of the Constitution in the one case as in the other, and will lead to similar disastrous results. We defend neither slavery nor infidelity; but we insist that the Union can not be preserved by setting at nought the Constitution, which is the sole bond of that Union, and without which there can be no such thing as a

Reception of Fremont at St. Louis-His Opinion of the Administration. The St. Louis Democrat, of Saturday, gives a glorious description of the "grand reception of Fremont" in that city on the evening previous. It states that "20,000 people assembled to do him honor:" that there was a "magnificent torchligh ession" and that it was an evidence of "peron rebuked." The Democrat pronoun the reception "ope of the most imposing and enthusiastic demonstrations that has ever taken place in the city of St. Louis. All classes and conditions of people participated in it—the ludies turning out by thousands." We quote from its report of the proceedings:

As Headquarters a dense crowd awaited him and the cheers and shouts of welcome whice greeted him showed plainly that there was both greeted him showed plainly that there was both soul and sentiment in the occasion. The General made his way through the crowd into his residence, where he was warmly received by his family and a circle of devoted friedds. For about an bour he renained inside of his dwelling, meanwhile the crowd gathering in such numbers.

each way, and filling the cross streets near Headquarters. It is impossible to give a correct estimate of the crowd present. Several persons put
it as bigh as forty thousand, but we are satisfied
it would reach twenty thousand. The enthusiasm
was unbounded. The bands of music played
stirring national airs, rockets went up, and the
stirring national airs, rockets went up, and the
crew of planderer who are out of place outside the air in unbroken volumes of cheering. About of the walls of a penitentiary; nor does the Trieight o'clock the torchlight procession moving bune hesitate to insinuate, at least, that Fremont down Sixth street, made its grand entrance into himself has been the recipient of the share of Chouteau avenue, and such was the density of the profits of the corrupt schemers who have had the crowd that it was at least a full hour in pass-ing headquarters. Gen. Fremont's appearance the "heaven born General" out of Missouri an upon the steps of his residence at this point of hour too early. His career there has not only the proceedings was the signal for tumultuous been one of disaster to the Union cause but applause, which was kept up for nearly half an of infamy to the Government and the public serhour, the crowd surging to and fro like the waves | vice. of an ocean. Here the citizens' committee of ception was announced, and with great difficul- one of Fremont's most zealous defe ty made its way into the building. The General received the committee in the magnificent reception room of Headquarters, and forming around him in a sort of semi-circle, the chairman welcomed him again at St. Louis in the following neat and pertinent address, and read to him the annexed resolutions which were passed by the citizens' mass meeting. The General received fremont's removal is not only proper, but he the address and resolutions in his usually modest should be ignominiously expelled from the army. manner, and from his reply which followed it was evident he feit seriously the peculiar embarrass-ment and significance of the occasion. It is quite impossible to do justice to this most brilliant and popular ovation, in a hurried report Suffice it to say that it was generally interpreted to be a withering rebuke to the course has been pursued towards one of our favori General: We are instructed by the citizens of

Louis to welcome you to our city, and perform the duty imposed upon us with feelings of sorrow and pleasure. While we regret the occasion of your presence among us, we rejoice in the unmistakable manifestation of the unflagging

mpathy of the people.

They have witnessed with astonishment dignation the event, unprecedented in history, of your removal from the command, while in ac tive pursuit of the enemy, and on the very eve of reaping the fruits of your incessant and successful labors. The true causes which led to our recall are well understood and appreciated you have risen too fast in popular favor. The policy announced in your proclamation, although hailed by the people as a political and military necessity, furnished your ambitious rivals and nemies with a welcome weapon for your intend

The harbingers of truth will ever be crucified We cannot be deceived by shallow and flim: retexts, by unfounded and slande, ous reports entertain no doubt of your ability to speediconfound and silence your traducers.

The day of reckoning is not far distant, and the people will take care that the schemes of your cuts shall in the end be signally defeated. loyal citizens, we follow your example in ielding due obedience to the powers that be. With you, we join in the hope that the enthusi-sm with which you have imbued the army cre ated by and devoted to you, may lead them to ctory, even in the absence of their legitimate

Should we meet with reverses, no fault will be charged upon you; should victory perch on our banners, the wreath of triumph will be placed on ur brow by the verdict of the country Permit us to assure you that when the smoke battle shall have passed away, and peace shall restored to us, an appeal to the people, from

he action of its servants, will triumphantly sus-In pursuance of our instructions, we take asure in presenting to you a copy of resolu-ns unanimously adopted by the citizens of St. Louis, in mass meeting assembled 1. That we recognize in John C. Fremont the

bodiment of our patriotic feeling and political 2. That, notwithstanding many paralyzing comstances, he has performed his ardnous and ponsible task with all possible energy and

3. That we admire his impartiality and gacity in selecting his military counselors, without national prejudices, from among such men as he considered true and worthy of his confidence.

4. That we will stand by him as long as he shall prove true to himself. That while we submit to the action of the Sovernment, as behooves loyal citizens, we regret to be deprived in the present moment of his rvices in conquering the rebel enemy, and be which may have reserved him for a still wider phere of action in future times. At the conclusion of the reading, General Fre

but not without feeling, as follows:
"Gentlemen, I wish to say to you that you kind and affectionate-I may even say affection ate-recept on of me has moved my heart. It cheers me and strengthens my confidence—m confidence, already somewhat wavering—in ou Republican institutions. I felt all day, as we passed through the country-I feel emphatically night—that the faithful servant of the people. nestly laboring in the public cause, will not allowed to suffer undeserved, and I feel

mont responded. He spoke in a clear, low tone,

"Since I left you, a few weeks ago, many accusations have been rained on my defenceless to the public enemy. What I hear and see toht, the addresses you have just read to me, and approving multitude below, show me that I not wrong in leaving my defense with you. In regard to the baser charges made against me I will say nothing now; you do not require it, and to speak of them would jar upon the generous feelings with which you came here te-night Others have been already answered by my brave diers at Springfield, and others of gross in appetency, and a weak and aimless administration. To all of these I will adopt your address, and the shouts of the grand multitude assemble

ow is my answer. And for all this, gentlemen, to you and them I renew my thanks with all my heart, which to night is roused to full sensibility by the hearty and unqualified expression of your confience and approbation, so valuable and grateful to me in my actual position. I shall soon have occasion—for I shall make occasion—to answer all these charges more definitely. Until then I will rely upon this evening for my defense.

The remarks of FREMONT show that he and the ministration are no longer a mutual admiration society. The former accuses the latter of gross incompetency;" as being "a weak and aimless administration;" and the latter returns the compliment by charging the Republican candidate of 1856 with not only incompetency, but as being reckless and corrupt. Or, to make the one of the Camenon inspecting party stated that have only one shirt each to their backs, and a he went to Missouri prejudiced in favor of FRE-MONT, but a personal examination of affairs in They are obliged to go to bed in their wet clothes that military department satisfied him (and prob which are in the most fifthy condition possible, ably he spoke the sentiment of ally that "FREMONT | not having been able to wash a garment for the was a d-d fool." This is a pretty controversy want right in the "face of the enemy." What a re-port to go to the rebels! Are not such proceed ings calculated to give them "aid and comfort" They are now in a far more destitute condition, and are thus treasonable? And what will foreign habitants on this island, who have sent their nations think of those who are now running the Governmental machine? Does it not place the Government in a disgraceful attitude both at

in regard to each other are eminently just. Both in that are right, and it is further evidence, if any additional be needed, to satisfy the reflecting men of all parties that a change in the Administration is absolutely necessary, if we hope to restore the Union and place the ship of State in the prosperous career that it was before the Republican party and this "weak and simless Administra-tion" came into power. It is evident that the people are fast arriving as this conclusion, and the recent elections indicate a change in the popular current that way. If there ever was a period ledger is about to become a accession sheet, to sein the history of the country when it became a cede from the Democratic party, whose principatriotic duty for the conservative party of the ples are right and have always been conservative of the Union, for the Utopian scheme of a no par-

ervation of the Government, it is now. While we agree with FREMONT in his opin f the Administration we do not doubt but that his removal was a military necessity and emi nently proper. In this connection, and in justifi-Springfield Register, the following notice of a ed hair jewelry. They have a finely engraved "severe criticism" upon Farmont's management specimen book containing an endless variety aper of the Northwest:

But a few weeks ago, the Chicago Tribune was the corruption, mismanagement and utter imbecility of the object of its excessive laudation, have become so glaring, so flagrant, that it is com-pelled to disabuse the minds of those whom it has misled by its previous course in regard to If the half the Tribune charges is sustained

The Flood at Hatterns Inlet-- Deplo-A correspondent of the New York Tribune

should cease until after war is over.

We think this disgraceful Kilkenny-cat fight

between the two wings of the Republican party

writing from Hatteras Inlet under date of the 2d inst., gives the following account of the great storm and flood which occurred on that day: All the lower portion of the island, where Fort Hatteras and Clark are situated, was under water, and so sudden was the upheaving and so violent the storm, that all chances of escape were cut off before the morning light came. It was utterly impossible for any assistance to reach them from our fleet, so terrible was this Hatteras storm And it was not until a breaker swept across the island, carrying men, tents, shanties and every creeping thing with it that the soldiers were aware of the presence of a great flood. Men were suddenly washed out of their beds and found all their clothes (what few had undressed) borne by the water to the Sound. Live stock, such as pigs, chickens, horses, cattle, dogs, cats, and poking utensils, lumber, driftwood, boxes, barels, trunks, shanties, were carried forward, together with men on them and in them, some mping out of windows, some cutting their way through the roof, others jumping off into the water, which, in many places, was over their heads in depth, and making for a box or barrel in order to reach the roof of a shanty still standing. Officers on horses were riding or swimming through this moving mass, giving orders to this floating army of men, who, with a gun in one hand and with the other hanging on to some kind of an object kept themselves above water. The most mournful sight of all, however, was

to witness the moving of the sick, some of whom were in a dying condition before the storm came. They were carried on cots from place to place on the shoulders of men who were wading through water nearly neck deep. It was also a sad sight stored, a wholesale destruction took place. Provisions of every kind were soon affoat-barrels of crackers, bread, sugar, pork, beef, molasses, beans, potatoes, fish, boxes of candles, soap, lothing, and in fact everything required for an army was seen to go with the flood, with the buildings containing them in a very dilapidated con ition. The steamer Spaulding arrived the evening before with a large load of potatoes, lothing, lumber, &c , and as good luck would have it, she was unable to land but a small por tion of her cargo the night she came in. Unfor tunately there was, however, some clothing landed for the naked 20th Indiana regiment. Nearly half of this much needed freight was placed on the pier, and went with the waves of the ocean within view of the soldiers, who, with tearful eyes and shivering forms, beheld this, to them, the most melancholy sight of all. About six o'clock this morning the flood was at its height, and for two hours Col. Brown of the 20th Indiana regiment and officers were in great suspense. It was very evident that a new inlet, below Fort Clark, had been made during the night, which entirely cut off their escape; and as the waves were rushing into Fort Clark by six in the morning, it was apparent that all must meet with a watery grave if the water continued to rise at the same rate for two hours to come. Fortunately the country was spared from hearing of such horrible tidings as were momentarily threat-ening the lives of these loyal soldiers. The storm began to abate by 7 A. M. this morning, and by 9 o'clock a narrow sandbeach was discovered above Fort Clark, which was hailed with wild delight by the 20th Indiana regiment, who, out a few minutes before, were making prepara ions to save themselves, if possible, from a fear-ul fate. By noon the tide had gone down, and left quite a little spot for half-drowned and exausted men to walk upon and build some camp fires, which enabled them to cook a scanty meal from what few fragments of provisions had been rescued from the water. What a sight to behold! All was devastation and ruin; the entire camp was made desolate. Several feet of sand are taken from the surface of the island, leaving it

n such a condition that it is sure to be under water as often as the tide comes up. Between Fort Clark and Hatteras, a new inlet. some six feet deep, was formed during the night, and now it is a vast sheet of water between the two forts. Fort Hatteras now stands isolated rom the land, and will be swept entirely away in the next severe storm, its sandy walls having alendy commenced to crumble. In fact it is thought that the next great storm (which is liable to reach this region any day,) will level both forts, Clark and Hatteras. I understand that the Confederates only built them for summer use. expecting they would be swept away before spring, which accounts for using the cheap material (sand and turf.) with which these forts are constructed. The sweeping flood makes good the predictions of the Confederates when we took possession of these treacherous and mysterious minsula. They said we would be glad to abanion Hatteras Island when the winter storms came. It has been said by our most experienced military

men, that a land force on Hatteras Island was entirely unnecessary; that a small fleet would effectually guard the inlet. The 20th Indiana regiment are certainly in a very destitute condition, so far as clothing is concerned. This is the second attempt Government has made, since this regiment came to Hatteras, to supply them with clothes. About four weeks since their new overcoats were all taken with the tag Fanny. They had been suffering ing and much for them. Now, half of their new ankets, shirts and socks have been swept away opinion of the Administration more emphatic, by the flood before they were delivered. They summer suit furnished them by their State when first sworn into the service of the Government. want of a change. It is certainly the most ome and abroad?

There can be no question but that the expressed opinions of FREMONT and the Administration so much worse is the condition of the patriotic soldiers from Indiana than these starving and half-naked islanders.

The State Convention. Last week's New Albany Ledger was almost exclusively filled up with labored editorials op-posing the call of the State Central Committee, for a Democratic State Convention to be held at ountry, the Democratic party, the true Union of the Union, for the Utopian scheme of a no party organization. The Democracy of "Old Sullivan" approve of the action of the State Central Committe, and will send up to the Convention of the Government, it is now. tion a larger delegation than ever before went from this county.—Salliean Democrat.

W. H. Talbot & Co. are now fully pretion of the Administration, we quote from the pared to manufacture to order all kinds of braidf affairs in Missouri in the leading Republican new style neckinces, bracelets, vest and fob chains, breast-pins, ear drops, charms, &c., from The Chicago Tribune has a review, four col- which to select your style of braiding and mountons in length, of Fremost's management of ing.

Telegraphic News.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 .- The Herald's dispatch The reports that Gen. Beauregard had been rewed from command of the rebels on the Potomac seems to be well founded.

A letter just received from Richmond states rong efforts for some days had been made by se people of South Carolina and Georgia to inlace Jeff. Davis to detail Beauregard to comtoyal, in the event that the fleet should attempt a landing at either of those points.

The letter states the general belief was that the fleet was destined for Beaufort, and pretty arge forces had been dispatched from the Poto and to defend that point.

The official announcement to the army of the etiracy of Gen. Scott, and the assumption of the ommand by McClellan, has been issued.

Headquarters of the army will be established Washington. The duplicate returns, orders and other papers eretofore sent to the Assistant Adjutant Gen eral's headquarters of the army will be discon inued by order of the Secretary of War and by rder of L. Thomas, Assistant Adjutant Gen-

The Tribune's correspondence says: Gen. Halleck has not yet received his orders, but the indications are that he will be assigned to he command in Missouri.

Gen. Hancock's scouts discovered to-day that the rebels are in the habit of keeping about a regiment in ambush near Hunter's mill for the ourpose of capturing whatever comes within reach. Probably more than one careless picket or straggler in advance of our lines has already fallen their victims. A private of the 2d Michigan, wounded and captured at Bull Run, and returned because of ermanent disability, is visiting his regiment. He

ters of a mile long.

Our soldiers in the hospital with him, were well treated-those confined in the tobacco house ere generally abused. The Georgia troops at Richmond were greatly ssatisfied and anxious to return home. A dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans, the only

says one fortification on the north side of Rich-

oud, when he left, was more than three-quar

word of the Virginia thief or of any engagement | was waving over the Court House. r immediate prospect of an engagement with the Another dispatch to the Herald says: The United States Navy sent to Norfolk on fonday with a flag of truce by General Wool on ome business of his own, was brought back this

fternoon by a rebel flag of truce. He reports telegraphic dispatches were received day at Norfolk that our fleet was there on the 7th inst. bombarding Port Royal, South Carolina, and the work on both sides was very sharp rumored resignation as a base falsehood. Two of the transports, one supposed to be the

Ocean Express, having ammunition on board, and the Union, carrying horses, were lost during the The telegraph at Norfolk is in constant opera ion, bringing from the scene of operations dispatches. The wildest excitement prevails among

The Union was a new vessel, built in New fork, and intended for the use of the Quarter Master's department here. She was a very fast sailer, and proposed as the eturn vessel to bring the news of the result.

The supposition is that Port Royal is reduced, and that our troops had effected a landing by this

To-morrow we expect particulars, as a vessel hourly expected.

From Cairo. Sr. Loris, Nov. 9 .- Gen. Grant telegraphed om Cairo to headquarters, that our victory Belmont was complete. We captured 130 prisoners and all of Some of the prisoners report that a large force was preparing to reinforce Price, but our attack will no doubt prevent it. Our loss was about 250-about one half killed

nd mortally wounded A special to the Chicago Times, of Nov avs it is impossible to obtain anything like an curate report of the killed, wounded and missinst. It is esimated that 25 of the 22d Illinois are missing. There is thought to be 350 missing of the 7th. Col. Lambs wounded, not danger outly; Lt. Col. Merit killed; Major missing; Ad jutant missing, and reported killed. Logan's regiment had 35 killed and 87 wound-All but 44 of Col. Fouk's regiment an

swered to the roll call vesterday afternoon. The loss in Buford's regiment is not ascer-It is supposed not heavy. In Taylor's artillery only three were slightly

One hundred and thirty-four prisoners were taken. eavier than ours. No reliable news from Colonel Ogilvy's command. It is rumored he has encountered Jeff.

Thompson's forces, killing 300 and losing 50.
Belmont has been abandoned by the rebels. They have 150 prisoners and acknowledge 350 lled, but would not permit Federal officers who went to Columbus with a flag of truce yesterday, to visit the place to which they conveyed their

From Fortress Monroe. FORT MONROE, Nov. 8 .- The Old Point boat

A flag of truce was sent to Norfolk vesterday ut brought no news whatever of the fleet. Yesterday the gun boat Rescue went up the Rappahannoch as far as Urbanah Creek. Off the uth of the creek she captured a large schooner rom which she took all her stores and moveable roperty and then burned her to the water's

The Rescue was fired upon by a masked bat tery on shore. The fire was returned and the rebels completely shelled out. The commander of the Rescue occupied the entire day shelling every spot where there were indications of the resence of rebel troors.

The R-scue and Cambridge would return to the Rappahannock river to day and shell the woods where a rebel force is supposed to be.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- The Treasury Depart nent has suspended the printing of the three year bonds to the 19th of August and directed the lates altered to the 1st of October-\$5,000,000 having been printed. The Department this week has been paying with the greatest possible expe-dition the accounts for the army and navy, as these are considered the most urgent and important, other accounts are all necessarily suspend ed until that branch shall be completed. The War Department has received an official elegraph concerning the battle at Belmont, Misouri, which generally confirms the newspaper atements. It says that Captain Bellaski of Gen. McClemand's staff, was killed, and among ther particulars that we fought all the way into the camp of the enemy immediately under the guns of columns, spiked two guns and brought away two, together with two hundred prisoners. The Federal loss is stated at 300 and that of the enemy much heavier. The Government has no authentic information

that the rebels are weakening their own forces on he lower Potomac. The special to the Evening Post says: An exchange of prisoners is likely to become accomplished on satisfactory conditions. The Government is now engaged in discussing the

Lient Kurtz, who released from Richmond on parole, in order to urge upon the Government the expediency of making exchanges, expresses great confidence in the success of his mission. The President has commenced the preparation of his annual message.
The Long Bridge over the Potemac is being

The Long Bridge over the Potemac is being reconstructed and will be kept in repair for military uses during the winter.

The Government has decided to hold the position now occupied at Hatteras. Reinforcements will probably be sent at once, including a regiment to replace the Indiana troops who have The story that the rebels have erected a new pattery on the Potomac, 12 miles below Alexanria, is decied by the officers of the Navy Yard.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 6 .- Major Clark Wright, who has just returned from an extended scouting expedition, reports that the main body of the enemy is now stationed on the north fork of Crane

to 8,000.

There are numerous bands, ranging from 500 to 1,000, scattered about the country.

Price's position on Crane Creek is favorable for defense, and he had planted batteries on the binffs overlooking the approaches to the place.

week. The demand has been light, but holders not being disposed to make any concessions, no decline was established, though yesterday lots forced on the market would have produced a decline of 5@10c per barrel. At the close prices were nominal, under the news by the Persia, which arrived at New York yesterday.

From New York. York, November 9 .- The funeral pro n of General Baker passed up Broadway at The hearse was drawn by four white The remains will lie in state in the City Hall Monday, when they are to be escorted by the 71st regiment to the steamer Northern Light, on

which they will embark for California. From Baltimore. BALTIMORE, November 9.—Returns received from three-fourths of the State. The Legislature stands as far as heard from, about 65 Union

boarding at Fort Lafavette, hold over. The majority for Bradford for Governor will not be less than 32,000. The vote is the largest in all the counties ever

The Senators elected are all Union, Secession

From New York. New Your, Nov. 9,-The storeship Nightin-

cast in the State.

ale arrived this morning from the passes of New The Nightingale has on board the cargoes o five schooners captured by the steamer South Carolina, including two cargoes of munitions of war, also including an immense quantity of pow-der and ten thousand stand of arms. The frigate Powhattan has arrived from Key West in six days, for repairs and new boilers. The storeship Nightingale arrived from South-West Pass in ten days; she left there the Niagara and Huntsville, and storeships Pompero and J

The steamer Arago sailed for Europe at noon. Among the passengers are General Scott, Col. H. L. Scott and wife, and Thurlow Weed. The General went on board at 10 o'clock, and obody but passengers were allowed to go on

Sunday Night Dispatches.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 10 .- The steamer from Old Point has arrived. The passengers report that a flag of truce had

arrived from Norfolk, and brought no news from the expedition but that the wheelsman of the robel steamer stated to one of the hands of the nce the reports about his fighting Floyd, was Federal steamer that Beaufort had been taken received at headquarters to-day. It says not a by the United States troops, and that our flag Passengers by the boat also report that the Richmond Enquirer of Friday contains a dispatch from Charleston, dated Wednesday, simply stating that the Federal troops had landed at two

points, and were marching inland. The dispatch did not say what points. The officers of the rebel flag of truce refused to give any information w atever. A gentleman who had a conversation with

From Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 10 .- The Santa Fe & Carson City Express arrived at this place yeslay, bringing Santa Fe dates to the 26th ult and \$5,000 in gold dust.

There were no through passengers and no news of importance. The mails from Washington were arriving ver Specie had become very scarce in the Territory, and none could be obtained. Capt. W. V. Lewis, of the 5th infantry, is ap-

pointed Provost Marshal of Santa Fe and vi-Snow had fallen in Santa Fe, and the weather was very cold. ondence of the St. Louis Democrat iated Rolla the 9th, says:

A portion of the force sent out under Colonel Grensel into Texus county to chastise the rebels who have for sometime infested that section, returned yesterday, bringing nine prisoners, five hundred head of cattle and forty horses and mules, the property of armed rebels. bels artillery, but were obliged to leave part of the guns behind, for want of horses to haul them.

Among the prisoners are Spencer Mitchell, Quartern ster, Lieut Col. Taylor, and the Inspector of Gen. McBride's brigade.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- Gen. Fitz Porter's di vision was reviewed to-day by Major Generals McClellan and Halleck. Twelve Brigadier-Generals were also prerent with their respective staffs It was raining in the meantime. The usual mode of review was improved on this occaion, the firing being by regiments and brigades, and as a division accompanied by artillery. Col. Averill, commanding the 3d Pennsylvania

cavalry, was especially complimented by Gen. McClellan on the fine condition to which he had brought the regiment. Yesterday General Wadsworth, accompanied by two privates of the New York 23d regiment, went to Brush's bouse, three miles from Falis

Church, on the road leading to Fairfax Court House, for the purpose of finding forage. While at the house, a sound of rebel cavalry were seen apidly approaching.

The General quickly mounted his horse and succeeded in making his escape, but the privates

The Herald's dispatch says: The non-reception of news from the paval expedition through rebel sources, is considered at the navy department as evidence that sat-isfactory results have been attained. There was an extraordinary Cabinet meeting

on Saturday night. General McClellan was present. No authentic information is received that the ebels were weakening their force on the lower

The Times' dispatch says: In three weeks there will be a half million Federal troops in the field. It is removed that the rebel pickets have been extended along our lines, but believed it to be only a feint for covering the withdrawal of their oops to the coast.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 9 .- The ferry-boat Commodore Perry arrived this morning from the reat expedition. She lost sight of the fleet on riday evening of last week, about 30 miles off Bull's Bay. The fleet was bearing toward Port Royal. The captain knows nothing of the re-ported loss of the Union and another transport. His boat became so disabled that he could proceed no further, but had to run toward the coast for safety. The steamer Mayflower was some aind the fleet with a signal of distress. The Captain thinks she could not have reached

The Commodore Perry lay several hours near Cape Fear, and finally made Hatterns Inlet. The flag of truce to-day brings not a word of news concerning the expedition.

The 20th Indiana regiment, now at Hatteras

will return to Old Point. The gunboat Young Rover arrived from Cape Year. She reports the steamer Governor in disress and her machinery disabled.

The rest of the fleet is supposed to be safe. The reporter says I have just learned from the flag of truce that our troops stormed and captured two forts at Beautort.

From the Cincipnati Price Current, Nev. 6th. Financial and Commercial Summary for the Past Week.

Very little change has taken place in the de-mand for money; the offerings of acceptable bu-siness paper are light, and for such the market ontinues easy, at 10@12 per cent. Hardly any ime bills on New York offering, and when of a first class description, they meet with a ready sale at 8@10 per cent. per annum discount, whilst those secured only at one end are not negotiable at under 12 per cent. The supply of exchange has been greatly increased within the week by the influx of Government drafts, and the market has become very dull at par buying and 16 prem selling rates. The pork trade, just now beginning, will increase Eastern balances largely, and doubt place exchange on the Eastern cities The demand for gold is light, and the market remains duli: We quote:

New York ..... par. old..... par. Missouri currency, of the first class grade is better, and is being bought by the bankers at 5c discount. Not much change in other uncurrent funds.

Business throughout the city continues mode

ately active. far more so than was anti-There is an enormous business doing in an manufacture of army supplies, including infantr and cavalry equipments. There is also a heavy commissary business doing, and these with the fair country demand for merchandize, produced very general animation in trade, and give to our ousi-

Creek, about forty miles south of here. He thinks this force is about 25,000 strong.

McCullough is on Flat Creek with from 7,000 week. The demand has been light, but holde to 8,000.

Corn declined to 29c.

Oats have been in good demand at 26 There is quite a large demand for them. Rye ruled at 42@43c. Barley dull at 45@50c, and the equal to the supply Whisky in good demand at 1416c, and fully up

to the supply. No important change in butter or cheese

Provisions have been in but limited demand nd the market has been a good deal depressed,

Bacon is offered at 4@41/4c for shoulders, 51/4 @53ge for sides, and 614@616e for clear sides, but at the close these rates were nominal. Bulk meats could have been bought at 33, @5c or shoulders and sides, and mess pork at \$12@

Nothing said about lard; there is no old the market, and no new offering, or indeed in-quired tor. The range of estimates is from 6c through the war of 1812-14. These facts illus-

The first sale of hogs on the spot was made on Monday. A lot of 500 head sold from books at this rate, and it is clear that the pressure of a few thousand head would force prices below \$3. Although the time is now here when the packing packers to begin operations. Hog jobbers, or health. drovers, are not in the market, to any extent, and the indications are that feeders will sell this season to the packers directly, to a greater extent than ever before. If the Southern market is not opened up it is universally admitted that very low prices must prevail, as a large quantity of the pork packed will have to be held over for a year or more before it can be disposed of. There are parties outside of the trade disposed to invest in mess pork, merely as an investment, at \$8 or \$9 per barrel, and no doubt there will be a good dea of this done at the prices indicated. There was a sale of 1,000 barrels made in the early part of the week, for December delivery, at \$8 75, but there have been buyers at \$9@9 25 since then. It is not offered below \$10 now, we think. Green meats are sold at 214e and 414e for

shoulders and hams. There was a sale of plain canvased hams within the week at the low price of 5c, and sugar cured sold at 63/@7c for good brands. A good deal of old stuff was shipped to the East to seek a market the past week. The stock of barrel pork in New York on the 1st inst., was 32,000 barrels against 40,000 barrels last month, and

20,000 barrels last year. The advices from the interior all corrobarate the advices published in this paper from our correspondents last August, regarding the great abundance of hogs in the country; there is no doubt that as regards both quantity and quality. perior, as the hogs were generally fed on corn all summer, which is not usually the case.

In the grocery market but a limit has been done, and prices of sugar and coffee are 1/c per lb lower, and molasses Ic per gallon low-Sugar was rather firmer at the close, under favorable advices from New York.

Military Items.

-There was preaching at the various camps in and near the city yesterday - an edifying time generally. We congratulate the Christian portion of the community on the better observance of the boly Sabbath which, through their instrumentality, is now the fact with our army. Profane swearing, card playing, drinking and the like, we are happy to remark, too, are all on the

-Col. Coburn, of the 33d Indiana, who occupies an advance position in Kentucky, writes to his brother in this city, under a recent date, that unless he is reinforced he will have to retreat, as Zollicoffer is advancing on him with an overwhelming force.

-Mr. Busch, late agent of the Holman Troupe, goes, we understand, into Brigland's Cavalry regiment, as a second lieutenant.

-MULLIGAN'S MEN .- Some fifteen or twenty of the soldiers taken at Lexington by Price were in the city yesterday, on their way to join Col. Mullen's Irish regiment. They are fine looking that a look at the 19th Indianawould put Hogarth

These men, we presume, join Col. Bradley at Washington, a gallant officer who has seen service in Mexico. Bradley goes with Col. Mulli--WHERE IS ADJUTANT GENERAL THOMAS?-We three miles of infantry, cavalry and artillery. copied vesterday from the Valparaiso, (Porter county.) Republic, a statement of some signifi-Pennsylvania to the Northern portion of this

cance. It asserted that of 252 horses, sent from of the 19th, the pride of Hoosierdom." State, for Col. Brackett's cavalry regiment, but twenty-five were fit for service! All the rest were wretched, worthless creatures, atterly unfit for that or any other service. The list of com- train to start, Gen. McClellan arrived under an plaints with which the rejected animals were visibly affected, given by the Republic, is equal to Shakspeare's description of Petruchio's horse. These animals were purchased for the Government by somebody, and we don't think it could have been Fremont. Where is Adjutant General Thomas? That investigating old gentleman might find work for several reports right under his nose, if he cared as much to protect the Government as to oust a popular General.

and in this connection would remark that we have heard that a cavalry company, raised in Ripley county, each man furnishing his own horse, was offered to the authorities, full and equipped at each individual's expense, and refused. Their officers were capable and gallant gentlemen, and the men were true and enthusiastic. They were refused because companies with horses donated to the General Government Camp Dennison vesterday forenoon, and immedicould not be received. The Government, through its agents and contractors, desires to purchase all horses needed for the cavalry or for other purposes. We don't, of course, wish to be understood as supposing that any body whatever makes any profit off of the Government in the purchase

We copy the above from Indianapolis Journal,

of borses. No, not all, by no means! -We learn from Dr. Dudley Rogers that Capt Wilson went into Camp Jim Hughes, at Gosport on yesterday, with a fine company of men. Capt Dittemore will take his company into the same camp on to-morrow. J. J. Alexander is the Colonel of this regiment, and we are glad to know that it is so rapidly filling up. Success to Col. Alexander and the brave men under him.

-Hox. JESSE D BRIGHT.-It is rumored that the Hon. Jesse D. Bright has cast his lot with the Confederates, and will be a Brigadier General in Lafavette (Ind.) Courier. their army. This, if correct, will be the first instance in which a prominent Northern citizen has who says he has been a constant attendant of have been mainly with Southern gentlemen, and he doubtless could not feel at home so well North as South. He has, therefore, gone where his and actually go into battle with curses on their lips. as South. He has, therefore, gone where his

We doubt whether this information is correct. We are certain of one thing, viz: that we have ings on our armies, the devil is wreatling with the noticed false reports with regard to Mr. Bright, soldiers themselves, and is getting into their telegraphic and otherwise, in the Cincinnati parather discouraging, but there is nothing like perseverence and good sense.—Cin. Enquirer. as well correct the statement that Mr. Bright is a Kentuckian by birth-a statement probably as true as all others contained in the paragraph above. Mr. Bright was born in Orange county. New York. He married a Kentucky lady, Miss Turpin, one of the most estimable and accomlished of her sex-

- The regiments so far assigned to Gen. Milroy's brigade are the 9th Indiana and the 24th, 25th and 32d Ohio. Gen. Dumont has under him the 7th Indiana, the 3d and 6th Ohio, and the 3d Virginia.

-The first pension granted in this war was to Ellen, widow of Wm. R. Richardson, a private in Company K, 16th regiment New York, being \$5 50 per month.

Josiah Fourth has been appointed Senior of the 1st Indiana Cavalry, Col. Baker, -The Rev. John W. T. McMullen has been projuted Colonel of the 57th Indiana; T. A. town.

correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Elizabethtown, Kentucky, under

date of the 5th inst., says. It has not yet been publicly stated, but there can be no doubt, I suppose, that Brigadier General L. Thomas, Adjutant General of the United States Army, is to be shot as a spy.

-Wm. F. Wood, Major in the 1st Indiana Cavalry, has been promoted to a Lieutenant -The 57th Indiana, Col. McMullen, ren dezvousing at Richmond, is rapidly filling up. So olders being anxious to sell, and offering to make far it is an admirable corps. Recruiting officer E. W. Cox, informe us of these facts. Mr. Cox has seen service. In the Mexican war, we believe, and also in the recent three months service. He has five brothers in the army. When the last and youngest had volunteered, his mother although she loved him affectionately, told him

to go. His father, who is still alive, fought

trate the patriotism of those engaged in this war

from Indiana. at \$3 10, averaging 200 lbs. They were packed vesterday. But there are not many buyers even whisky per day to preserve the health of a Cap-- CONUNDRUM .- If it takes eight horns of bad tain, how much does a private soldier need?

-There is not a single soldier in the hospital season generally commences, the arrivals of hogs at Camp Tippecanoe, and but one or two in the are light, and no desire is displayed on the part of whole regiment not in the enjoyment of good

> - The men and horses of the army of the Potomac consume five hundred tons of provender a month. - All the Northern Governors, in response to

Seward's circular, promise thoroughly to fortify the lake and sea coasts. - Gen. McClellon has issued an or er requiring Gen. Scott's passes to be recognized as if he

were still in command. - We make the following extracts from a letter dated Fort Craig, Va., Nov. 1st, 1861. The writer is a gentleman who has the 19th Indiana in his eye. His letter was originally intended for the New York Tribune, but unaccountably found its way into our possession. He says:

. . "Col. Meredith moved beaven and earth to be made a Brigadier, but it didn't win. Morton was in the city last Monday. Col. M. and the staff, and six captains all went to make the last grand effort, with the Governor to back them; but Lincoln had concluded to make no more Brigadiers from Indiana. That galled Solomon, but he had to grin, &c. He turned over a new leaf next morning and plainly manithe supply exceeds any former year for a long time. The quality of the pork will be very suparties. The Sergeant-Majors and Captains had all been quarreling over the probable promotions in case Meredith was made Brigadier-General. Now they are all ashamed of themselves.

. . . "I am writing now surrounded by blankets, shoes, socks, (thick woolen ones) drawers, shirts, pants, caps, haversacks, canteens overcoats, and one thousand and ten of them are on the way to us. The next tent to me is full of sugar, coffee, salt beef, pork, beans, rice, homny, molasses, and to which may be added fresh beef twice a week. The men have so much clothing that General McDowell talks of taking some of the blankets away from them. Huge guard fires light up the camp all night. None go hungry, none are thinly clad. I wish you would inform the benevolent female benevolent society that they had better turn their attention to the sick and needy at home, as we have both God Almighty and Abraham Lincoln to look after our needs and wants. Some of the sucklings from Wayne county have been writing the stories that we were half-ied and half clad.

. . . "General McDowell asked for that "fighting company" on division review last Wednesday. He smiled and offered to bet his commission on them in a bloody charge. He also said in ecstacies. They were dressed, some in blue coats, some in gray; some in overcoats and some without; some with leggins and some without. All the combinations of the above clothing were to be seen on that grand spectacular display of One grand, fancy, dress stag ball was the review

-THE RISING AND THE SETTING SUN .- A few minutes before Gen. Scott left Washington on Saturday last, and while he was waiting for the escort of cavalry, and advancing with uncovered head, bowed before the chief whom he had just succeeded. They sat talking for some time with clasped hands, and at length the old hero, drawing Gen. McClellan closer toward him; said:

General, do not allow yourself to be embarrass ed by men who do not comprehend this great question Carry out your own ideas, act upon your own judgment, and you will conquer, and the Government will be vindicated. God bless The simple and modest reply of the young

I thank you, General, and will not forget your counsel. May you be restored to health, and live to see your prophecy fulfilled. God be with you. - MORE TROOPS FOR KENTUCKY .- The Eighteenth Ohio regiment, Col. Stanley, nine hun dred and twenty-one strong, came down from

ately embarked on the steamer Jacob Strader for Louisville .- Cin. Gaz., 7th. - A Colonel of a regiment now recruiting in New York, was applied to the other day by a woman in full Bloomer costume for the position of Assistant Surgeon. He told her that there was

-The 35th Indiana (Irish regiment) Col. Walk-

er, is under marching orders, we understand, and

will move probably to Kentucky, so soon as they -It ever you made a prayer in your life, get down on knees to night and implore the Hand that is over us all that, ere another Sabbath has blessed the world. Charleston, the hot bed of seion, may be laid desolate with fire and sword.

The prayers of the righteous availeth much -A correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal is by birth a Kentuckian, and has always felt a success, complains that, while he and other good strong attachment to the South. His associations men pray, the soldiers themselves neutralize their as South. He has, therefore, gone where his sympathies doubtless are.—Cincinnati Enquirer. He is in despair, and wants to know what can or should be done. While he and other Christians are wrestling with God to draw from him bless--John J. Palmer has been appointed Quarter

paster of the 60th regiment. Indiana volunte Col. Owen. -The Illinois 19th regiment appears to have found all the machinery of a gambling hell in one of the deserted buildings of Elizabethtown,

Kentucky. -The Indiana troops in Kentucky, the Louisrille Journal says, are now armed with superior

-About 5,000 donation blankets have been received by the chief Quartermasters of the army of the Potomac. More than 3,000 were received from New York; 250,000 pairs of shoes are on hand. The supply of ovrecoats are insufficient

for the demand. - Dr. Casselberry, who left Evansville as Major and Robert E. Clendening, Junior Major Surgeon of the 1st Indiana cavalry, has been promoted to the position of brigade Surgeon, for meritorious conduct at the battle of Frederick-

Hardin Lieutenant Colonel, and J. R. Brown

Assistant Surgeon.

—Rev. N. P. Heath, (Methodist,) has been their city. Our soldiers will be glad to hear it.

A portion of them expect to make their winter clasted Charlein of the 43d regiment, at Camp quarters there. What is the condition of the lected Chaplain of the 43d regiment, at Camp quarters there. What is the condition of the